THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOURTH EDITION

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.

UNION MAJORITY ON THE HOME VOTE.

An Opinion from Harrisburg.

The wires of the Associated Press transmits the following:—

HARRISBURG, October 13.—The impression here now is that the State has gone Union by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority on the home vote.

Thirteenth District.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, October 13.—Bradford county gives 1,200 Union majority, a Union loss of over 100.

RENEWED CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The Victory in Pennsylvania.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—New York politicians write here that since it is decided that Mr. Lincoln is to be reelected, they are making arrangements to take largely of the new loan.

Several prominent Pennsylvanians are here today, rejoicing over the result in your State, which is supposed to have gone for the Union on the home vote by a small majority, variously estimated at from 5000 to 10,000.

NOMINATIONS IN NEVADA TERRITORY.

The Union Convention in Canada.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CANADA.

QUEBEC, October 13.—The Union Convention meets here daily, but their proceedings are kept secret. It is understood, however, that satisfactory progress is being made.

Messrs. Andrews, Breen, Whitney, and Rigney, from New York, are here, attempting to obtain a settlement of an old reciprocity claim for which no appropriation was made in the last Parliament.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 12.—The Union party in Nevada has nominated Blakslee for Governor, and Messrs. Brosnan and Lewis for Supreme Judges.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company's annual report states that they have thirty-one miles of railroad and telegraph in operation.

Sailed—ship *Black Prince*, for Boston.

Transfer of a Vessel.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the transfer to the War Department of the revenue brig *Foundleroy*, at San Francisco, which latter Department will refit, equip, and fit her out thoroughly for service with Engineer Bulkley's Telegraphic Expedition to the northern coasts of America and Siberia.

From Mobile Bay.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The gunboat *Kennebec* has arrived from Mobile Bay, with advice to the 8th instant.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—Petroleum oil has been discovered about ten miles northwest of Lockport, New York.

—A Bank-Note and Lithographic Company has been organized in Chicago, with a capital of $50,000.

—The colored people of Chicago have published a protest against the exclusion of their children from the public schools of that city.

—Thomas S. Cushman, of Raymond, Mass., planted thirteen white beans last spring, and the product is three pounds, or 11,568 beans.

—Three persons in the employ of the Vermont Central Railroad Company have been arrested at White River Junction, Vt., for stealing freight from the cars.

—An estate at Newport, R. I., which formerly belonged to the late William Rotch, of New Bedford, and was sold by him for $8869, was sold in parcels recently for $30,207.

—One of the mills at Newburyport has lately purchased cotton at 81-20 a pound, which is twenty cents less than the cost of what is now being turned through their machinery.

—The reports from the Saskatchewan mines are of the first story that the diggings have turned out well, though not sufficiently to realize the extravagant expectations of some who went there expecting to make large strikes.

—The match game of base-ball between the Lowell and Lowell Clubs of Boston, last week, for the champion silver ball of New England, was won by the Lowell Club. The Hampden Club, of Northampton, intends to try the champion for the ball.

—Professor Agassiz left Bangor last week to examine the celebrated "horseback" or gravel ridge, which runs from Orono to the Piscataquis, a distance of forty or fifty miles, the longest known in the country. He will afterwards visit Mount Desert and the region in that vicinity.

—The Wesleyan University at Middletown, Ct., is making exertions for a new library. Isaac Rich, of Boston, has promised to put up a library building to cost not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, if the library fund, now amounting to seventeen thousand dollars, be increased to twenty-five thousand dollars.

—The Hazard Powder Company have lately completed a beautiful Gothic church at Hazardville, Ct., for the use of their workmen. It is perfect in all its details, including a solid silver communion service, presented by the members of the congregation resident in New York. The church is consecrated on the 26th ult. by Bishop Williams, of Hartford.

—A wealthy fellow of some five years or thereabouts ago was the Boston *Transcript*, who had in the happy possession of a gold dollar, the which should to me, the day after the recent rise in the price of gold, and cheered.—"Thethe, my boy, I go out and theil my dollar. I'm a rich old man." He was allowed to quote.

—A Jewish paper having announced that "Mrs. Moss Bertha Hermanjee Cams, Rabbi Hermanjee Cams, and Byramjee Hormusjee Cams intend shortly to open a house in Philadelphia, in America, for the purpose of trade," Boston *Transcript* observes that "the firm of three brothers will undoubtedly receive a cordial, if not a 'pronounced,' welcome in the city of brotherly love."

—A Portland (Maine) paper says:—Colonel McClure, who was discharged for physical disability about eight months since, having regained his health, enlisted a few days ago as a private, and, speaking fifteen hundred dollars' subscription, recruiting fifteen hundred men in each. The next day Governor Coney appointed him authorizing him to raise a battalion of five hundred sharpshooters, and to confer the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

THIRD EDITION

DEATH OF JUDGE TANEY.

PARTICULARS OF HIS ILLNESS.

His Complaint and Last Moments.

THE FAMILY AND THE FUNERAL.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Chief Justice Taney died at ten minutes to 10 o'clock last night, at his residence in this city, in the age of eighty-seven. He had been in ill-health for several years, but the predominant cause of his death was chronic disease of the bowels.

He did not leave his house, nor take to his bed until Monday last week, and it was soon apparent that it was his last sickness. His family physician, Dr. Tyler, of Georgetown, with Dr. Hall, of this city, have been in constant attendance on the deceased, and yesterday he was visited by Rev. Buckler of Baltimore.

He commenced to sink rapidly last evening, and the members of his family who had previously been summoned to this city, were called to his bedside and took leave of him, and soon after he became speechless, and died without a struggle.

Judge Taney leaves five daughters, four of whom—Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Campbell, and Miss Taney—were present at the time of his death, together with his son-in-law, J. Mason Campbell. It is probable that, after the funeral solemnities here, the remains will be taken to Frederick, Maryland, for interment.

A report was in circulation this morning that there had been a Rebel attack on the line of the Manassas Railroad, which report seems to have had no other foundation than the fact that a number of Quartermasters' employees were sent out on the road this morning to cut down the woods along the road that have afforded shelter to gue rillas.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Funeral of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.

MR. CHASE HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Chief Justice Taney's funeral takes place on Saturday. Speculations as to his successor are rife. It is said that the position will be tendered to the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE GREAT NEWS CONFIRMED.

Pennsylvania Union on the Home Vote.

NEARLY 8000 IN THE CITY.

Four to Five Thousand Majority Without the Soldiers.

A LARGE GAIN IN THE COUNTRY.

Union Majority in Indiana 20,000.

A GRAND MAJORITY OF 30,000.

Great Union Gains in Ohio.

TRIUMPH OF FREE PRINCIPLES IN MARYLAND.

PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTIES.	1863. Governor.		1864. Union.	Democratic
	Curtin.	Woodward.		
Adams				400
Allegheny			6,000	
Armstrong			1,400	
Beaver			500	
Bedford				900
Berks				1,000
Blair				500
Bradford			1,000	
Bucks				1,000
Butler			250	
Cambria				1,000
Cameron				200
Carbon				600
Centre				600
Chester			1,500	
Clarion				1,000
Clearfield				1,000
Clinton				1,000
Columbia				1,000
Crawford			1,000	
Cumberland				1,000
Dauphin				1,000
Delaware			1,000	
Elk				200
Erie				1,000
Fayette				500
Franklin				1,000
Fulton				500
Greene				1,000
Huntingdon				1,000
Indiana				1,000
Jefferson				1,000
Juniata				1,000
Lancaster				1,000
Lawrence				1,000
Lebanon				1,000
Lehigh				1,000
Luzerne				1,000
Lycoming				1,000
McKean				500
Mercer				1,000
Mifflin				1,000
Monroe				1,000
Montgomery				1,000
Montour				1,000
Northampton				1,000
Northumberland				1,000
Perry				1,000
Philadelphia				1,000
Pike				1,000
Potter				1,000
Schuylkill				1,000
Snyder				1,000
Somerset				1,000
Sullivan				1,000
Susquehanna				1,000
Tioga				1,000
Union				1,000
Venango				1,000
Warren				1,000
Washington				1,000
Wayne				1,000
Westmoreland				1,000
Wyoming				1,000
York				1,000
Total				

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Flour has advanced [illegible] for Southern. Wheat has advanced [illegible] Corn dull, with small [illegible] Pork dull. Beef quiet. Lard firm. Whiskey dull.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Stocks opened heavy this morning. Chicago and Rock Island, [illegible] Central, [illegible] Reading, [illegible] Michigan Southern, [illegible] Canton Company [illegible] Cumberland preferred [illegible] Hudson River, [illegible] New York Central, [illegible] Erie, [illegible] Illinois Central, [illegible] Cleveland and Pittsburg, [illegible] and others the same.

PENN'A CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Twelfth District—Heavy Union Gain—Probable Election of Mr. Ketchum.

EASTON, October 13.—Lancaster county gives Dennison (Dem.), for Congress, about 1000 majority, instead of 3000, as before reported. The Republicans claim that the district now will elect W. W. Ketchum, Union candidate for Congress.

Eighteenth District.

Wyoming county gives [illegible] Democratic majority—a Republican gain of 157.

Tioga county gives the Republican majority—a Democratic gain of 157.

The Eighteenth District is doubtful for Congress.

Twelfth District.

Susquehanna county is reported to give 1000 Union majority—a Democratic gain of 6.

The Vote of the Pennsylvania Soldiers at Camp Cadwalader.

The majority for the National Union ticket in this camp will be [illegible].

Names of Congressmen Elected on Tuesday.

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist. I.—Samuel J. Randall, Democrat.
II.—Charles O'Neill, Union.
III.—Leonard Myers, Union.
IV.—William D. Kelley, Union.
V.—J. Russell Thayer, Union.
VI.—H. M. Fuller, Democrat.
VII.—John M. Broomall, Union.
VIII.—Strickland W. Ancona, Democrat.
IX.—Thaddeus Stevens, Union.
X.—Hewell Fisher (probable), Union.
XI.—Philip Johnson, Democrat.
XII.—Winthrop W. Ketchum (probable), Union.
XIII.—Ulysses Mercur, Union.
XIV.—George F. Miller (probable), Union.
XV.—Adam J. Glossbrenner, Democrat.
XVI.—William H. Koontz (probable), Union.
XVII.—Abraham A. Barker (probable), Union.
XVIII.—Stephen F. Wilson, Union.
XIX.—Glenni W. Scofield, Union.
XX.—Charles V. Culver, Union.
XXI.—John L. Dawson, Democrat.
XXII.—James K. Moorhead, Union.
XXIII.—Thomas Williams, Union.
XXIV.—George V. Lawrence, Union.

Members of the present Congress.

The soldiers' vote may give us most of the doubtful and perhaps some others. The last delegation stood 12 and 12. This one ought to be 15 to 6.

OHIO STATE OFFICERS.

ALL UNIONISTS.

Secretary of State.....William Smith.
Supreme Judge, full term.....Luther Day.
Supreme Judge, long vacancy.....William White.
Supreme Judge, short vacancy.....H. Wilder.
Attorney-General.....W. F. Richardson.
Comptroller.....Moses R. Bradley.
Com. Public Works, full.....P. Hertzog.
Com. Public Works, vacancy.....J. Moore.

OHIO CONGRESSMEN.

Dist. I.—Beni. Eggleston, Union.
II.—R. B. Hays, Union.
III.—Robert C. Schenck, Union.
IV.—Wm. Lawrence, Union (prob.)
V.—F. C. Le Blond, Democrat.
VI.—R. W. Clark, Union (prob.)
VII.—Samd. Shellabarger, Union.
VIII.—James R. Hubbell, Union.
IX.—Ralph P. Buckland, Union (prob.)
X.—Jas. M. Ashley, Union.
XI.—Henry S. Bundy, Union (prob.)
XII.—Wm. E. Finck, Dem.
XIII.—Columbus Delano, Union (prob.)
XIV.—Martin Welker, Union.
XV.—T. A. Plants, Union (prob.)
XVI.—J. W. White, Dem. (prob.)
XVII.—R. E. Echley, Union.
XVIII.—R. E. Spaulding, Union.
XIX.—James A. Garfield, Union.

Members of the present Congress.

INDIANA STATE OFFICERS.

ALL UNIONISTS.

Governor.....Oliver P. Morton.
Lieutenant Governor.....Conrad Baker.
Secretary of State.....Nelson Trusler.
Auditor.....Thomas McCarthy.
Treasurer.....John I. Morrison.
Attorney-General.....D. E. Williamson.

Dist. INDIANA CONGRESSMEN.

I.—William E. Niblack, Dem.
II.—Michael C. Kerr, Dem.
III.—Ralph Hill, Union (prob.)
IV.—George Berry, Democrat (prob.)
V.—George W. Julian, Union.
VI.—Ebenezer Dumont, Union.
VII.—H. D. Washburne, Union (prob.)
VIII.—Godlove S. Orth, Union.
IX.—Schuyler Colfax, Union.
X.—Joseph H. Defrees, Union.
XI.—Thomas N. Stilwell, Union.

Member of the present Congress.

ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

GREAT UNION VICTORY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 13.—The result of the municipal election here has proven more triumphant than was anticipated. Chapman men are crowing lustily. It was a clean sweep. The Henry Winter Davis influence appears to be broken.

The vote in favor of the new Constitution surpassed all expectations. If the Whig counties of the State, still voting to-day, do as supposed, the new Constitution will certainly be ratified by a handsome majority, and Maryland rendered forever free from negro slavery. Much rejoicing continues over our late Union triumphs, rendering Lincoln's re-election certain and his policy approved. McClellan stock is very low, and Copperheads seek hiding places.

The soldiers' vote here in the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland elections is nearly all Union.

A large number of Rebel soldiers are daily arriving here and taking the oath of allegiance. They all unite in saying that the Rebel cause is on its last legs, and Lincoln's re-election will give it its quietus.

There is no war news.

By to-night we will have returns enough from the counties to show the fate of the New Constitution.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The steamer *Columbia* has arrived with New Orleans advices of the 5th instant.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 26th says the reported action of Master Dillingham, in offering his services to command a vessel at Mobile, was a violation of his parole, and will lead to the retention of paroles for the remainder of the officers confined in Texas.

Three soldiers of the 11th New York Cavalry were killed at Baton Rouge, on the 3d instant, by lightning. The Louisiana Legislature is in session.

The Mobile *Tribune* is agitating the subject of employing slaves as soldiers.

There is no military news in the New Orleans papers.

Cotton, produce, and provisions are all very dull.

The Steamer "Europa."

HALIFAX, October 13.—The *Europa* sailed from this port for Boston at 6:00 this morning.

Consul Recognized.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—The President has recognized Theophilus Plate, as Consul for the city of Hamburg, at Philadelphia.

AN ACCOMPANIMENT AT SIGHT.—Receiving a black eye.

—Why is a bridal journey like a sea voyage? Because it is a *honeymoon* excursion.

—Why will it be unnecessary to hang Muller, if found guilty of the murder of Mr. Briggs? Because *Death*, the policeman, has overtaken him already.

—A man being asked what he had for dinner, replied:—"A lean wife and the ruin of man for sauce." On being asked for an explanation, it appeared that his dinner consisted of a spare rib of pork and apple sauce.

—A young lady was told by a married lady that she had better precipitate herself off the Niagara Falls into the basin beneath than marry. The young lady replied:—"I would, if I thought I could find a husband at the bottom!"

—A jurryman, kept several days at his own expense, sent a friend to the Judge to complain that he had been paid nothing for his attendance. "Oh, tell him," said the witty Judge, "that if ever he should have to go before a jury himself he will get one for nothing."

SKETCH OF ROGER B. TANEY.

Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died near Washington last night, about 11 o'clock. He was born March 17, 1777, in Calvert county, Maryland, to which State his forefathers emigrated from England, and settled about the year 1650.

He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated in 1795. In the spring of 1796 he commenced the study of law at the city of Annapolis, where the principal courts of Maryland were then held; and was admitted to the bar in 1799. In 1816 he was chosen a member of the Maryland Senate. In 1823 he removed to Baltimore, which was his place of residence for many years. In 1827 he was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland by the Governor and the Council.

He resigned in 1831, when he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States. This office he resigned in 1833, upon being appointed Secretary of the Treasury. His nomination for this office was rejected by the Senate, and Judge Taney returned to practice in Maryland.

He was appointed to succeed Judge John Marshall, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1835, and took his seat in January, 1837. Judge Taney was appointed to his honorable position by Andrew Jackson. He was first an ultra Federalist, then a Jacksonian, and lastly a Breckinridge Democrat, and a wise old man. His most famous decisions are known as those of the Dred Scott case in 1857, and the Merriman *habeas corpus* case in May, 1861.

The following is the official roster of the Supreme Court of the United States:—

Chief Justice R. B. Taney, dead; Associate Justices, James M. Wayne, of Georgia; John Catron, Tennessee; Samuel Nelson, New York; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; Nathan Clifford, Maine; U. H. Swayne, Ohio; Samuel H. Miller, Iowa; David Davis, Illinois; Stephen J. Field, California; Clerk, D. W. Middleton, Washington; Reporter, J. S. Black of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, is spoken of as the most prominent candidate for appointment to fill the vacancy in the Chief Justiceship. Besides the great honor and importance attached to this high office, there is a salary of $10,000 a annum, with numerous fees.

The Chief Justice presides in the Senate on the President or Vice-President is impeached.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Despatches from Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan—The Military Status Unchanged—General Sheridan's last Battle a Brilliant Success—The Enemy Totally Routed—A Square Cavalry Fight—Capture of the Rebel Artillery.

WASHINGTON, October 12, 8.40 P. M.—Despatches have been received to-day from Generals Grant, General Sherman, and General Sheridan, but no military movements since my last telegram are reported.

The following details of the cavalry engagement last Sunday are furnished by General Sheridan:—

"I have seen no sign of the enemy since the brilliant engagement of the 9th instant. It was a square cavalry fight, in which the enemy was routed beyond any power to describe. He lost everything carried on wheels, except one piece of artillery, and when he was last seen, he was passing over Rude's Hill, near Newmarket, on the full run, twenty-six miles from the battlefield, to which point the pursuit was kept up. The batterymen and horses, etc., were captured. The horses were in good condition, but were all exchanged by our cavalrymen for their broken down animals. The casualties on the 9th will not exceed sixty men. The one hundred men of the 8th Ohio, dispersed while guarding the bridge over the North Shenandoah, have come in, except the officers."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Pennsylvania Billiard Tournament.

DEFEAT OF DUDLEY KAVANAGH BY THE CHAMPION OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.

This billiard tournament, which has been going on throughout the past week in this city, was appropriately brought to a conclusion on Tuesday night by a grand match of one thousand points up between Dudley Kavanagh, the billiard champion of the United States, and Victor Estephe, the champion of Pennsylvania.

The contest excited the greatest interest, and the hall was crowded in every part with deeply interested spectators. Estephe took a commanding lead at the start, playing with extraordinary skill, and making runs unusually large, including one of 180, the largest on record at billiards where the pushe-shot is barred. He finally won the match by the large majority of 400 points in the game of 1000 up. The victor was deservedly applauded on his decisive and, we may truly say, unexpected victory. At the termination of the game, a Philadelphia gentleman present offered to match Kavanagh to play a similar game of 1000 points, and would risk $1000 to $500 on the latter winning. This challenge elicited no response.

This match gives Mr. Estephe the claim to the golden cue of the United States, unless Mr. Kavanagh agrees to play a match game with the Pennsylvania champion for its especial possession. Philadelphia may be proud of possessing the greatest billiard player in the world.

CAPTURE OF FORREST'S TRAIN.

Our Forces Between Him and the River.

Yesterday afternoon, General Bradley, in command at Bridgeport, telegraphed to General Wagner, stating that the gunboat *General Thomas* had just arrived at that place from Decatur, Ala., with a report that our forces have captured Forrest's train, and are between him and the Shoals. Forrest is falling back towards the river.

At 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, a division of the enemy's force attacked our force under General Corse, and after fighting nearly all day, in the evening the Rebels beat a hasty retreat, leaving their hospitals in our hands, including from 400 to 600 Rebels. General Corse was wounded; also several other prominent officers. The victory was most complete, and entirely satisfactory to our military authorities.—*Chattanooga News of the 8th.*

Good for General Casey.

Our obliging postmaster has received and following note, which explains itself:—

HEADQUARTERS CASEY'S DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.—Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to write you in behalf of Major-General Silas Casey, who is a property-holder and householder, No. 134 Oxford street, between Fulton and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y. He wishes you to have him registered in that election district, that he can come there and vote a straight Republican ticket.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. HALSTED, Captain, A. A. G.

To G. B. Lincoln, Esq. [*Brooklyn Paper.*

—Lord Norbury used to relate a grim joke of Grattan upon whom he had just passed sentence of death. "Oh! after that," cried the culprit addressing the Judge, and winking at his friend outside the dock, "I'm done with you. Never let me hear another word out of your mouth. You'd say anything, so you would."

—When the British ships under Lord Nelson were bearing down to attack the combined fleet at Trafalgar, the first lieutenant of the *Revenge*, on going round to see that all hands were at quarters, observed one of the men devoutly kneeling at the side of his gun. So very unusual an attitude excited his surprise and curiosity, he asked him if he was afraid. "Afraid!" exclaimed the tar, "No, your honor; I was only praying that the enemy's shot may be distributed in the same proportion as the prize-money—the great majority among the officers."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—[illegible] A. M., Noon, 3. One P. M. 84. Wind, S. W.

OPENING CHURCHES.—The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul will be opened for worship on the 30th of November, at which time there will be imposing ceremonies. The sermon will be preached by Archbishop Spaulding.

CITY COUNCILS.—The [illegible] Councils [illegible] will meet as follows:—

Wards.	Wards.
1. Thos. A. [illegible], R.	14. [illegible], Democrat.
2. C. F. [illegible], R.	15. [illegible] W. Gray, R.
3. Jas. Anderson, R.	16. [illegible], R.
4. Henry Masters, R.	17. [illegible], D.
5. Peter Sheridan, D.	18. A. Cass, Jr., R.
6. Jas. Freeman, R.	19. [illegible], R.
7. Geo. L. Wolf, R.	20. Joseph Manuel, R.
8. A. L. Richardson, R.	21. C. T. Jones, R.
9. Jas. A. Freeman, R.	22. [illegible], D.
10. Joshua [illegible], R.	23. [illegible], R.
11. Samuel [illegible], D.	24. [illegible], R.
12. C. M. Wagner, R.	25. Pat. O'Rourke, D.
13. James Lynd, R.	26. Wm. L. Pollock, R.

Total Republicans, 17; Democrats, 9.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Wards.	Wards.
1. Jas. G. Peale, R.	16. Geo. J. Hetzel, D.
G. W. Hannagin, R.	Jas. H. Telford, D.
2. Geo. Shearer, R.	17. J. Hallowell, D.
David Gilmour, R.	Michael Mullen, D.
3. Geo. W. [illegible], R.	18. M. Brawley, R.
Wm. H. Brooke, D.	Wm. Bumm, R.
[illegible] Hohn, D.	19. H. Vogelsack, D.
James F. Dillon, D.	John Barnes, R.
4. P. A. Welsh, R.	Geo. Derbyshire, R.
5. John C. Adams, R.	20. Jas. F. Mason, R.
Thomas Little, R.	H. C. Harrison, R.
6. Alex. J. Harper, R.	J. H. Billington, R.
7. Wm. S. Stobler, R.	21. W. H. Simpson, R.
8. Isaac Safger, R.	22. Robert H. Grant, R.
9. J. Crodwell, R.	Enoch Taylor, R.
10. Howe H. Gill, D.	23. C. B. Williams, R.
11. Bell Stanton, R.	J. V. Vaulen, R.
12. A. M. Fox, R.	24. J. W. Everman, R.
13. John Price, R.	25. W. Mellersh, R.
John Hancock, R.	26. [illegible] Tollhower, D.
14. Robert M. Bonbright, R.	27. [illegible] Armstrong, R.
Hiram Miller, R.	

[illegible] Democrats.

Joint Ballot.

[illegible] Democrats.

New majority.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.—The following named gentlemen were elected to the House of Representatives in the city districts:—

	Vote.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Forty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as early as 10 o'clock. If possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864.

Union State Central Committee Rooms,
No. 1105 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, October 6, 1864.

To the People of Pennsylvania:—We have received information which makes us believe that an attempt will be made by New York politicians to stuff the ballot-boxes in certain localities in this State.

Now we call upon all Union men, and all other persons who believe in fair dealing and honest voting, to watch, guard, detect, and have arrested and brought to trial and punishment all who may engage in any such villainous practice.

The most certain preventive to frauds of this kind is to have an outside vigilance kept at each election poll.

Let this be done at every place.

SIMON CAMERON,
Chairman State Central Committee.
Attest: A. W. Benedict, Secretary.

THE WAR NEWS.

The glorious victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, for the Union cause, have for the time carried public feeling away from the progress of the war temporarily. Yet our armies are doing well in every department, and now that the smoke of the battle in the North is clearing away, we can take a calm look at the position of military affairs.

The Armies of the Potomac and James, having gained temporary victories, hold their ground most persistently and bravely, while a great movement is being organized in which the moral and physical strength of both armies will be tested, and that very shortly. Assured of the victory before, our soldiers will be doubly encouraged in the strife when they know that they have been so nobly supported at home.

General Sheridan has been the most successful man for the past and present month. His army is resting and reorganizing, after its glorious labors in the valley, in the vicinity of Strasburg, from which beautiful region it will soon move to new victories of greater importance than those already gained. We give some further details to-day of the triumph of General Torbert over the Rebel cavalry in the valley the other day. Such defeats cannot fail to use up the little remaining *morale* of the Rebel army. It is very poor stuff now, and, as General Hood says, his soldiers straggle horribly, and that the officers do not try to prevent it. He says that they do not straggle from the line of march because they are worn out, but because they want to plunder the houses of those high-spirited Southern farmers who made the war.

The Savannah *Republican* says that Hood's army was more dreaded by the Southern people than Sherman's army. Is not this a very dangerous admission? Hitherto Southern journals have only declared that the South was a united people in arms against the Yankees. How will Europe now open its eyes to hear, on good Southern authority, that the people of a great Southern State dread less the presence of a Northern army than of the army that is to set them free from Yankee rule! Are the Georgia farmers no longer ready to give the last dollar for the Rebel cause?

But worse than all is the blow levelled by the Richmond *Enquirer* at the fallen Rebel army of the valley. The *Enquirer* says that Sheridan owes his victories to the fact that the valley "is running with apple brandy." All the Rebel army was drunk—officers, men, "pioneers, and all"—" too drunk to command themselves, much less an army, a division, a brigade, or a regiment." This includes Early, Gordon, Rhodes, Rosser, Ramseur—everybody. Well, how long will it be now before this drunken crowd destroys Sheridan? Will the *Enquirer* tell us? And will the *Republican* let us know on what day next week Hood's mob of stragglers is to annihilate Sheridan?

General Forrest has been whipped everywhere in Tennessee. He has retreated and his wagon train has been captured. Price is trying to get away, too, but he will find himself caged in his beloved State. He says he has come to Missouri this time "to stay." The very same observation was made by Forrest some weeks ago, when he entered Tennessee with sixteen thousand men. "I have come north of the Tennessee river *to stay*," he remarked to one of our officers who had an interview with him. He did stay—but not long. When Rousseau got after him, he decamped out of Tennessee, and considered himself very fortunate to get away. We expect an attempt at the repetition of the same manœuvre on the part of Price, when Rosecrans gets his forces fairly in motion against him; but we hope "Rosy" will compel old Price to stay.

From New Orleans we are informed of an expedition which General Asboth is reported to have recently made into the interior of Florida. It is stated that on the 23d of last month he reached Euchee Anna Court House, in Walton county, which he captured, together with twenty prisoners, including a colonel and lieutenant-colonel, and a large number of horses, mules, cattle, and boats. At last accounts General Asboth was at Marianna, in Jackson county, which is in the northern part of the State, and borders on both Georgia and Alabama. This story wears a rather doubtful aspect, as we have despatches from Key West, Fla., dated as late as the 3d instant, which make no mention of any such expedition.

DOCTOR HAMMOND CALLED IN TO A DYING PATIENT.

The select corps of advocates of McClellan's election has received a fresh accession in the person of Dr. Hammond, the late Surgeon-General of the United States. The *Age* this morning spreads before its readers, with eager commendation, the following tissue of mean falsehoods:—

"The Wounded Soldier Not Good Enough for the White House.

"Lincoln and Stanton refuse a roof to the wounded soldiers.

"In the statement of the causes which led to "his removal, which has just been published by "Surgeon-General Hammond, we find the follow- "ing startling disclosure:—

"'After Pope's defeat, when the wounded were "'brought to Washington by thousands, I found "'it necessary to extend still further the hos- "'pital accommodations. The churches and "'other public buildings were filled; the Patent "'Office was used for the sick and wounded; and "'the only other public buildings available were "'the Capitol and the Executive Mansion. "The latter was not then occupied by the Presi- "dent or his family, and not long before a "company of soldiers had been quartered in it. "'I, therefore, made application for the Capitol, "'and for the east room of the President's "House, the latter to be used as an officers' "hospital. When the application reached the "Secretary, he sent for me, and I was again the "recipient of his abuse. Again I repulsed "it, as I always did. I knew no reason why "the sick and wounded should not have the "best building in the country, if it was neces- "sary. *Hundreds were lying on the ground for "want of a place in which to put them,* and I told him so in plain language. The end "of it was, that the Capitol was ordered to "be turned over to me. He was afraid to refuse "it, but he informed me that I should hear from "him again on the subject, which, however, I "never did, except that he told a distinguished "officer in the army that my conduct was highly "presumptuous. *The last Room was never turned "over, if he ordered it.*'

"Let every Democrat cut this out and send it "in his letter to his son, brother, friend, or com- "rade in the army!"

Certainly the worst enemies of Dr. Hammond could hardly advise him to a worse course than to attempt to restore his own character by blackening the good name of others. The history of his court-martial and the unanimous verdict of his brother officers are too fresh in the public mind to gain for his opinion any especial consideration. He will fall in attempting to curry favor with the Democrats, for he was known to General McClellan as a personal enemy during his control of the medical bureau.

The "startling disclosure" over which the *Age* gloats, coming from the man who at that very time was conniving with contractors for the supply to our sick and dying soldiers of worthless medicines and unwholesome nourishment, will hardly receive much credit at the hands of "sons, brothers, friends, and comrades" of Democrats in the army. It is needless to deny its falsehoods in detail. They are so apparent that every soldier and every Democrat, not wilfully blind, can detect them for himself.

In the first place the Secretary of War has no control whatever of either the Capitol or the White House—the first being in charge of the officers of Congress and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the other being the private dwelling and office (always occupied by Secretaries and thronged with citizens on public business) of the President of the United States, with apartments insufficient in size for the civil functions of the Chief Magistrate, and utterly unfit for hospital purposes. It is also well known that the Capitol has been used as a temporary barracks for soldiers on frequent occasions, without anybody's consent or anybody's objection.

Dr. Hammond has forgotten that at the very time of which he speaks, there were hundreds of palatial mansions in Washington occupied by bitter secessionists, which would have answered far better for hospitals for the the victims of Fitz John Porter's misconduct, than Mr. Lincoln's dwelling and executive office.

No one can fail to guess what would be the fate of the ex-Surgeon-General if he should show himself within any military camp or hospital; and we fully believe that similar treatment will be bestowed on his vulgar assault upon his superiors, whose only mistake has been that they did not make an example of so unworthy a public officer.

THE FRUITS OF OUR VICTORIES.

The efforts made by the Democratic leaders to create the impression that public sentiment has changed with regard to the great principles upon which the Government is waging the war against rebels and traitors, would be ludicrous if they did not compel respect by their despair. The powerful party machinery which has brought every vote to the polls, is only paralleled by the ingenious though more delicate system of so manipulating the returns and befogging the issues as to lead a few timid folks of the better sort to believe that there is ground for doom and despondency.

On the contrary, the result in the three great States is not only a victory, but it is an overwhelming avalanche of triumph. All the cheers from copper-lined throats, though Chesnut street were packed from the *Age* office to the McClellan headquarters, cannot alter the issue that we have gained in the three States twenty-five representatives in the next Congress. And all the big type and bold headings in the *Age* and *World* offices cannot blot out the fact that Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana are sure for Lincoln and Johnson in November, together with every other State except New Jersey.

THE WORK BEFORE THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

By a singularly fortunate provision the people of Pennsylvania are enabled to obtain a legitimate estimate of political opinion a month in advance of the Presidential election. This information is now in possession of the public. It is encouraging in the highest degree to the friends of the Union and the Government, and to an equal extent is disheartening to the worshippers of the Chicago platform. This is apparent through the flimsy disguise of big type and whistling editorials in the *Age*, and through the forced smiles of the sleek leaders and orators who tread for a brief hour the stage of the Continental Concert Saloon.

Enough likewise is known to demand from this time forth the most unceasing and unselfish labors from every man who feels that the surrender of the Government into the hand of the Copperheads will be a death-blow to the cause of civil liberty on this continent.

We therefore say to every lover of his country, to every true Democrat, and to every American who loathes foreign interference with our liberties and our institutions, to give up everything else from now until the 8th of November, and bestow time, and energy, and means towards the election of Abraham Lincoln.

Lay aside all personal feeling and private griefs. Sink all minor causes of objection in the paramount cause of the nation. Organize in your townships and districts—in your wards and precincts. Mingle with your neighbors, persuade your friends. Encourage the faint-hearted and confirm the strong. These are the great duties of the hour and beside them all other claims and responsibilities fade into nothing.

—Lord John Russell endeavored to persuade Lord Langdale to resign the permanent Mastership of the Rolls for the uncertain position of Lord Chancellor, and paid the learned Lord some very high compliments. "It is useless talking, my Lord," said Langdale; "as long as I enjoy the Rolls, I care nothing for your butter."

—After dinner the other evening poor old Lady E—— sighed deeply, exclaiming, "This is the anniversary of poor dear S——'s death," alluding to her first husband, upon which my Lord, clearing his throat, and looking very indignant, replied, "Well, madam, I think you need not have referred to that, considering I have the most cause for grief."

Independence.—Jemmy Gordon, the Cambridge eccentric, when he happened to be without shoes or stockings, one day came in contact with a person of very indifferent character. The gentleman, pitying his condition, told him, if he called at the house, he would give him a pair of shoes. "Excuse me, sir," replied Jemmy, assuming a contemptuous air, "I would not stand in your shoes for all the world!"

Thanks of the President to the Hundred-Day Volunteers.

The following order has been officially transmitted to Governor Yates, of Illinois:—

"Executive Mansion, Washington City, October 1, 1864.—Special Executive order, returning thanks to the volunteers for one hundred days from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.—The term of one hundred days, for which volunteers from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin volunteered, under the call of their respective Governors, in the months of May and June, to aid in the recent campaign of General Sherman, having expired, the President directs an official acknowledgment to be made of their patriotic service. It was their good fortune to render effective service in the brilliant operations of the southwest, and to contribute to the victories of the national arms over Rebel forces in Georgia, under the command of Johnston and Hood. On all occasions, and in every service to which they were assigned, their duty, as patriotic volunteers, was performed with alacrity and courage; for which they are entitled, and are hereby tendered, the national thanks, through the Governors of their respective States. The Secretary of War is directed to transmit a copy of this order to the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and to cause a certificate of this honorable service to be delivered to the officers and soldiers of the States above named, who recently served in the military force of the United States, as volunteers for one hundred days.

"Abraham Lincoln."

Union Prisoners in Texas.

Dr. G. A. Blake, agent of the United States Sanitary Commission at New Orleans, under date of September 28, 1864, writes:—"General Canby has ordered the quartermasters to forward to our prisoners in Texas clothing and medicines. Our commissioner has arranged with Major Ignatius Szymanski, Commissioner of Exchange for the Rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department, an exchange for three thousand four hundred and fifty of our soldiers now in Camp Ford, including naval prisoners. Possibly the number may be reduced, and the naval prisoners be obliged to remain at Camp Ford.

"Instances of cruelty at Camp Ford have been few, and at the last interview of the commissioners —13th inst.—the Rebel commissioner informed ours that he had caused the removal of the captain formerly in command of the camp, as unsuitable to command a camp of prisoners, and better things may be hoped for. The prisoners that have come in from Rebeldom west of the Mississippi river present a rugged as well as ragged appearance, and no great amount of sickness among them is reported. Last week the stores ordered by General Canby were forwarded, consisting of a complete outfit for twelve hundred men, including blankets and haversacks. Four hundred canteens, sixty axes and axe-helves, and medicines were also forwarded."

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1 50 per share.

This Company owns some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run near cities of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"Oil Strike.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Union Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

PERSONAL NOTICES.

From the Richmond papers, October 1 to 8 inclusive.

☞ Petersburg, Va., September 27, 1864.—Miss Rose Irvin, Philadelphia, or Miss Mary T. Golden, Baltimore:—Please inform my wife that I started some three weeks ago to bring her back here, but after reaching the Potomac I was taken sick, and am now in a hospital in Alexandria, and to add to my misery in a severe manner. I arrived here to-day, and am now confined to my room, but hope to be able to be about in a few days. I sent Mary two hundred dollars to-day; has she received it? I will write her to-day. My love to Mary, and to one and all. John.

☞ Richmond, Va., September 28, 1864.—Miss Maria Sartin:—Dear Mother:—I've not heard from you since the breaking out of the war. I am well and doing well. Write to me by flag of truce, also through the Richmond *Enquirer*. Miss Mattie Turner will please note the above. Mamon.

Philadelphia *Ledger* and other papers please copy.

☞ Warrenton, Va., August 4, 1861.—Mr. Jacob Myer, Philadelphia.—We have a son a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Maryland. He is in great need of clothing and money. Please help him and I will refund as early as possible. His name is Oliver H. P. Beall, Company H, 23d Georgia Regiment.

Colonel Augustus Beall.

Baltimore *Gazette* and Philadelphia and New York *News* please copy.

☞ Augusta, September 24, 1864.—M. A. Brookfield, Morristown, New Jersey:—Your personal was received; answered on the 16th by flag of truce. Family all well; glad to hear all is provided for. George F. has been very ill with typhoid fever, but now better; you will please inform the friends in Sharon. Alfred F. is in service; has 1st lieut. Write me on all particulars, also Rev. Mr. Wyckoff tell them to answer by flag of truce. Let us hear from you as frequently as possible.

Your son, CHARLES.

☞ Goochland County, Va., September 27, 1864.—To William B. Green (supposed to be in some of the Northern States):—Dear Husband:—Are you ever going to let us hear from you any more? Your mother, Laura, and myself are well, and so are all others of your connections; have never heard a word from you, settle yourself and write for us. Answer through New York *News*, requesting the Richmond Semi-Weekly *Enquirer* to copy. ELIZA JANE GREEN.

New York *News*, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Norfolk papers please copy.

☞ W. Wright, Chambersburg, Pa.—Dear Father:—I am very anxious to hear from you. I have not heard since the recent conflagration, and fear you have lost your home and all its contents. Please reply by flag of truce, and give me all the particulars, or reply through New York *News*.

Your daughter, ANNE DAVISON.

☞ Charlottesville, Va., September 27.—James H. Atkins, Crushaw's Battalion, prisoner of war, Fort Delaware:—Friends in this place have contributed funds for support and education of your two motherless daughters. Written particularly by flag of truce. Children well. White Alter added.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

New York *News*, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

Married.

GRELNFIELD—MATTHIAS.—On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Andrew Manship, Mr. GEORGE M. D. GRELNFIELD to Miss SALLIE E. MATTHIAS, all of this city.

HELMBOLD—BECK.—On the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. Addison Henry, of West Philadelphia, Mr. HARRY C. HELMBOLD to Miss HELEN AMANDA BECK, daughter of Levi Beck, Esq., all of Philadelphia. No cards.

JACKSON—WILLING.—At St. Luke's Church, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. William H. Hare, CHARLES WALDO JACKSON, Esq., to Miss ELLA M. WILLING.

PHILLIPS—McKAIN.—On the 9th of September, 1864, by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, JAMES PHILLIPS to HANNAH J. McKAIN, both of Frankford, Pa.

WILLS—SHETZLINE.—At the Front Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 1013 Front street, on the 2d of January, last, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. CHARLES WILLS to Miss MARY ANN SHETZLINE, both of this city.

Died.

ATKINSON.—September 28th, at Cumberland Valley Hospital, of wounds received at the battle of Atlanta, July 16th, JOHN C. ATKINSON, aged 44 years.

GIESE.—On October 12th, LLEWELLYN D. GIESE, aged 22 years, son of William H. and Emily Giese (formerly of Baltimore).

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 1412 Poplar street, on to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

KENZIE—Died, October 10th, 1864, MARY, wife of P. M. KENZIE.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Jesse Gyger, Radnor, Delaware county, on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

KNECHT.—On the morning of the 11th inst., CHAS. H., son of George and Catharine Knecht, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Ninetieth Regiment P. V., also the members of Amana Lodge, No. 266 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1319 Brown street, on to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

ROBINSON.—On the 11th inst., ALFRED ROBINSON, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family and Gratitude Lodge, No. 216, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Elm and Poplar streets, Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pa., on to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Barren Hill.

SMITH.—On the 12th inst., RALPH A. SMITH, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 815 N. Broad street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Fair Hill Cemetery.

STEVENSON.—At her late residence No. 906 Cherry street, on Wednesday morning, October 12th, SUSAN ALLETTA STEVENSON, daughter of the late William Stevenson.

Funeral to take place on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

☞ NOTICE.—THE RETURNED MEMBERS OF the 90th Pennsylvania Volunteers are respectfully requested to meet at the National Guards' Hall, on This (Thursday) Evening, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements to attend the funeral, of our late comrade, Corporal CHARLES KENEGHT.

WM. H. WARNER, late Captain 90th P. V.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Ready for Delivery, 15th October, 1864.

MARTEL'S GREAT PICTURE

OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.

Now rapidly approaching completion, it one of the largest and most elaborate works of the kind ever undertaken in this country. It is a chromo-lithograph, 8½ by 4½ feet in size, embracing a bird's eye view of the Great Central Park in all its beauty and grandeur. The picture represents the appearance of the Park between the hours of three and five in the afternoon of a beautiful day in June, when the drives are crowded with equipage, and the walks with visitors from all parts of the world. The Park Board are entertaining a portion of the crowd at their Pavilion on the Mall. Venetian gondolas and handsome pleasure boats are plying over the Lake with their gayly dressed passengers. Zoological Grounds are surrounded by an admiring crowd; the Ramble, winding in beautiful symmetry between rows of overgrowing and flowers, with its gay assemblage of ladies and children; the bridle-paths with ladies and gentlemen on horseback, presenting an exceedingly picturesque appearance; magnificent arches bridges, rustic arbors and shades, fountains, statuary, huge ledges of barren rocks rising one hundred feet or more above the surface of the lakes, and many of them so overgrown by quaint rustic towers, furnish to the eye of the beholder a scene of beauty and grandeur seldom realized.

The artist has most happily blended all these into a picture so life-like and real, that in gazing upon it one could easily imagine himself standing upon some favored spot with the reality before him, every point being true to nature in form, color, and shade.

The artist's proof-sheets will be ready for delivery to subscribers about the middle of next month, when the plates will be removed to Europe, where Messrs. Trubner, & Co., of London, and Albert L. Herold, of Rue Rohelieu, Paris, are already receiving subscriptions for the same. The picture can be had by subscription only, and those who have not already subscribed can do so at the Company's rooms, or at the following well-known publishing houses:—

Messrs. Appleton & Co., New York.
" Walker, Wise & Co., Boston.
" Callender & Co., Philadelphia.
" Philp & Solomons, Washington.
" Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The proprietors of this enterprise owe much of their success to the very kind and courteous manner in which they have been assisted by the Park Commissioners, to whom the Picture is most respectfully dedicated.

STIWELL HARRIS & CO.,
Proprietors,
No. 720 BROADWAY, New York.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

From among the innumerable, and we must say kindly opinions given by the Press throughout the country, in reference to our picture, we extract the following as an evidence of its merit:—

The Great Picture, so long in preparation, of the New York Central Park, is said to be nearly completed. Thousands of people are waiting anxiously to see it, as it is expected to be a magnificent piece of art. Time, talent, and money has been freely lavished upon it to do justice to the great subject it illustrates.—*Statesman, New York.*

Martel's Central Park.—The proprietors of Martel's Great Picture of the New York Central Park announce that the work is rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that the picture will create quite a sensation, at much valuable time and an immense sum of money have been expended on it, and as the subject is one of national as well as local interest. Messrs Stiwell Harris & Co., No. 720 Broadway, New York, are the publishers.—*The Critic, New York.*

Another Sensation.—All New York is just now on tip-toe to get a sight at "Martel's Great Picture of the Central Park," which has been so long in preparation. It is promised soon, and will no doubt be a grand affair, and one of universal interest.—*Boston Post.*

A picture of the Central Park, by Martel, is soon to be reproduced in chromo-lithograph, three and a half by four and a half feet in size. It represents the Park of a June afternoon, when the band is playing, the zoological grounds crowded by visitors, the lake enlivened with boats, and the whole scene presented under the most attractive aspects. It is expected that the picture will sell largely in England as well as in this country.—*Evening Post, N. Y.*

We cannot do otherwise than refer incidentally to Martel's Great Picture of the Central Park, which will soon be issued by the publishers, Messrs. Stiwell Harris & Co., at No. 720 Broadway. It will probably be one of the great sensations of the day, and will have a large sale.—*North American, Philadelphia.*

There is no doubt that the forthcoming Martel's Picture of the Central Park, which is to be published by Messrs. Stiwell Harris & Co., No. 720 Broadway, will be one of the most popular works of art of the time.—*Evening Express, New York.*

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseases conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in cases of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor HOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvis viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never fail in curing all of these diseases, except in cases of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

PROF. C. B. HOLLES, Lecturer.
PHYSICIANS.
W. B. Brown, M.D., P. Shead, M. D., S. W. Beckwith, M. D.
Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 19 4-28t

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable device for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs; only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without deducing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street.

Choice Old Government Java Coffee, Roasted Fresh Every Morning, Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	DECKER BROS
PIANOS,	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAY & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 220 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 220 DOCK Street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. (10s-1m

Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining-room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-12-m3m-2m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Managers of the NEW YORK JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION respectfully announce that the

FIRST GRAND CONCERT

FIRST GRAND CONCERT

FIRST GRAND CONCERT

of the Series to be given,

will take place

ON SATURDAY NEXT,
ON TUESDAY EVENING,
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
October 15,

for which they have secured the valuable services of the world-renowned Pianist,

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

Mrs. HENRIETTA BEHRENS,

and several other

PROMINENT ARTISTS,

whose names will be announced to-morrow.

Together with a

GRAND ORCHESTRA,

under the direction of

ADOLPH BIRGFELD,
Musical Director.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Can be had at the Office of the Association, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 10-13-3t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

VESTVALI! BEL DEMONIO!

OVERFLOWING HOUSES.

Second Week of the Great

VESTVALI! VESTVALI!!

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,

BEL DEMONIO.

With new Scenery,
New Dresses, New Machinery, &c.

ANGELO.....VESTVALI.

In which she will sing

"YOU ARE THE STAR," and "BRAVE MARCO."

FRIDAY—VESTVALI'S BENEFIT.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE

WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 13, 1864,

The performance will commence with the Comedy of

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle.....Mr. Wm. Warren
Lady Teazle.....Miss Josie Orton
Charles Surface.....Mr. Charles Barron
Mrs. Candour.....Mrs. Emily Mayer

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Grand Family Matinee, when the SEA OF ICE will be presented for positively the last time, at reduced prices.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—TO-NIGHT.—

MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, the Heroic and Beautiful Girl—The Famous Union Spy and Scout, whose Thrilling Adventures are so well known, will appear in

MAJOR'S UNIFORM,

And relate her experience while in "Dixie," her capture, sentence, and escapture, and appointment as

CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY.

180th Night of THE WONDERFUL STEREOPTICON. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. See descriptive programmes. 10-10-6t

CHRIST REJECTED,

The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,

IS NOW ON EXHIBITION

AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy. Admittance, 25 cents; season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

FINANCIAL.

NEW U. S. LOAN.

$40,000,000.

Referring to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury for

PROPOSALS FOR THE

NEW U. S. 5-20 LOAN,

We will include in our bid for the same those of any parties wishing to make application for any part thereof,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Information apply to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia.

10 4 3t

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 6s5-tf

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

aul-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

au23-2m

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

au20-2m

LATEST NOVELTY.

"CONTINENTAL HAT,"

FOR

LADIES AND MISSES.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Old Velvet Bonnets made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY.

WANTS.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10 5

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—A NEW MODERN THREE-story Dwelling, on Wallace, near Nineteenth street. Immediate possession. Apply

10-11 3t* No. 129 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DWELLINGS,
Nos. 2022 and 2108
ARCH STREET. 10-10-6t*

UNION LEAGUE HALL,

(LATE CONCERT HALL),

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

SEVERAL PROMINENT SPEAKERS

WILL ADDRESS

THE MEETING,

TO BE HELD

THIS EVENING (THURSDAY),

AT 8 O'CLOCK. It

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ATTENTION!—POLITICAL AND PATENT right men; also manufacturers of Fireworks, call and see the Great Political Campaign Illuminators. Territories for sale.

Address, J. G. LEACH,
American House, Philadelphia.

10-13-6t*

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA, Captain Post, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge at South Street Wharf. Consignees will please send their permits on board. All goods not permitted in forty-eight hours will be sent to public store. THOS. RICHARDSON & CO.,
10 8-6t Agents.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 LOAN,

$40,000,000.

This Bank is prepared to receive the preliminary deposit of Two per cent., on account of this Loan, required by the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated October 1, 1864, and to issue receipts in duplicate therefor.

This Bank will be represented at the opening of the bids on the 14th inst., by one of its officers, and any one desiring to participate in the general bid of the Bank can do so without charge. Further information will be given on application at the Bank.

C. H. CL

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

OCTOBER AND THE PRESIDENCY.

From the Tribune.

The Unionists of Indiana have settled all question as to the vote of their state for President. We considered her, after Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, and New Jersey, the State most likely to cast her vote for McClellan; and we feel certain we now do that no fifty electoral votes can be given to the Chicago ticket unless by the aid of this State. And yet there lives to-day no American, qualified to act on a jury, who does not know that she will choose Lincoln electors on the 8th of next month.

Let us here state a fact that has casually come to our knowledge, and which is illustrative of the late and the pending canvass.

The Unionists of Indiana, feeling that they had a right to the votes of their fellow-citizens serving their country in the field, and that they were likely to need them, despatched, some two or three weeks since, a gentleman of high character to Washington to solicit furloughs for all the soldiers from that State—or, if all could not be spared, then for so many of them as could be.

They desired no partiality—no picking and culling—they wished regiments in full sent home indiscriminately, and the more the better. Their agent was cordially welcomed, admitted confidentially to an inside view of the military situation, and asked whether he could conscientiously advise the withdrawal, even for a week, of even one regiment from the service. He could not respond affirmatively; he gave up the quest and went on his way. And our armies in the field have *not* been weakened by a single regiment to strengthen the Union cause for the recent elections.

A few soldiers have been furloughed, mainly from hospitals; but the Indianians deprived of their votes by reason of their absence from home in the national service would have given nearer twenty thousand than ten thousand majority for the Union ticket. Yet Indiana is carried high and dry by the Unionists, who have made a cleaner sweep of the State than any party ever made before. Their Presidential canvass is virtually ended, and they can henceforth help their less fortunate neighbors. And all do know that, when Indiana goes this way, neither Illinois nor any other State of the free West is likely to go the other.

Of Ohio, less need be said, because her Unionists have neither been distrustful nor distrusted. Nobody imagined that they would again pile up such an enormous majority as that whereby she last year elected Vallandigham to stay in Canada; but all felt that she must go as she went last year, though not so overwhelmingly. But the result has far surpassed our most sanguine hopes. The aggregate popular majority cannot fall below sixty thousand, when the soldiers' vote shall have been returned, while our gain of members of Congress is certainly *ten* and may be *twelve* or over.

In other words, we have fifteen to seventeen Unionists chosen to the next House, instead of *five* (to fourteen) in this; and the fourteen include Pendleton, Long, S. S. Cox, and other of the fiercest foes of the Administration. The victory is so thorough that Ohio, too, is henceforth practically out of the Presidential contest.

Pennsylvania is not; and yet she has given a large Lincoln majority at this election, while the votes of her great Union strongholds—Allegheny, Lancaster, Chester, Indiana, Erie, &c. &c.—are not nearly polled out, because no adequate motive for exertion was presented to many Unionists. Allegheny county will give ten thousand majority for Lincoln, though she has now (exclusive of the soldiers' vote) given much less; Lancaster is good for 6000, though she has now given but 1000.

Philadelphia on our side, Berks on the other, were well fought; but Philadelphia was an exception to the general rule. When the soldiers' votes are all in and counted, the State will be found to have given not less than 10,000, and probably nearer 20,000, majority for the Union ticket, electing sixteen to eighteen Union representatives in Congress out of twenty-four, which stand equally divided in the present House, and there is no doubt of a decided Union majority in both branches of the Legislature. We can do a great deal better than this in November; but this is enough for the present. Pennsylvania has no more idea of voting for McClellan than for Jeff. Davis himself.

Unionists of all the States! we can sweep the deck if we will! New Jersey is going with us; Maryland is clearly for us; the hardest States to carry for Lincoln are Kentucky, Delaware, and Missouri. But Price will soon be skedaddling from Missouri, with half the Copperheads of that State in his train; Delaware will now go right; and even Kentucky will yield to the majesty current. Let us resolve to carry every State not under the heel of Jeff. Davis! We can it we will.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN—ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

From the Times.

The vast line of investment which General Grant is forming around the great "intrenched camp" which the Rebels have established at Petersburg and Richmond, is ceaselessly progressing towards completion. In the execution of a task so formidable and complex as that which the Lieutenant-General has undertaken, much time is necessarily consumed. The drawing of what constitutes a strict line of siege around a city, stronghold, or fortress may be very quickly done, as was illustrated in the cases of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Fort Morgan—the only real cases of investment that we recall in the course of the war; and the final result in such instances is not long in being reached, as was shown in each of the sieges mentioned.

But, at Richmond and Petersburg Lee's army are located, and as Grant's army and lines are located in reference to the former, nothing more difficult in war could be conceived than the drawing of a *cordon militaire* around the enemy's position. The line must be of great length, and must cross rivers and intersect railroads, and must maintain itself at every point. The advantages are largely on the side of Lee. With a powerful army in a central position, he can constantly menace and at pleasure strike at any part of our long line, or at either of our flanks; and if he should succeed in breaking or piercing our line, or turning our flank, the consequences might be disastrous to our operations.

But though he has made several very furious and desperate attempts to effect this, he has in all of them totally failed. He tried it against Warren on our left—tried it twice, and achieved no thing. He tried it against Butler on our right—tried it twice, and achieved nothing. We have been steadily gaining new positions and extending our lines, and on each new advance Lee has attempted to drive us back; but in all he has only succeeded in temporarily checking us once. We refer to the late check of General Meade in his attempted advance on the Southside railroad.

Even there, however, it is evident the check was but a momentary check. Our correspondent at the left, in a letter of yesterday, made mention of the reconnoissance in force of the entire 5th Corps, and 2d Division of the 9th Corps, on Sunday last, in the direction of the Southside railroad; and there is reason to believe that news of success in that quarter will soon reach us, even though Lee should "move a heavy column from Richmond" to prevent it. But although the Southside railroad were gained, Grant's task would by no means be completed. There would yet be the Weldon road that must be reached, and still other and more difficult work to be done.

It will certainly be a military marvel if, during the progress of these great and extended operations, General Lee shall achieve no important success. His past failures have been owing to the admirable dispositions, to the careful movements and superb strategy of the Lieutenant-General. Let Grant have force enough, give him time enough, and he will assuredly bring to a triumphant close the great campaign now in its sixth month. While the whole country watches with profoundest interest his every movement, it reposes in him a confidence as perfect as was ever reposed by any people in any general.

An Extraordinary Begging Letter.

The *Messager du Midi* states that Baron de Rothschild possesses the most voluminous collection of begging letters that any financier ever received. They form a complete series. Among the number is one lately addressed to the Baron, containing the very tempting proposition that, for the bagatelle of 50,000f., the writer would engage to show how he could prolong his life to the age of one hundred and fifty years. The following is the Baron's reply:—"Sir:—It has frequently happened to me to be threatened with death if I did not give a sum of money. You are certainly the first that has ever asked for it in proposing to prolong my life. Your proposition is, without doubt, far better and more humane. But my religion teaches me that we are under the hand of God, and I will not do anything to withdraw myself from His decrees. My refusal, moreover, does not in any way attack your discovery, from which you will not fail, I hope, to profit yourself. Regretting that I cannot accede to your proposal, I sincerely congratulate you on the one hundred and fifty years which you are called on to live in this world.

"Accept, &c., J. DE ROTHSCHILD."

Mr. Disraeli on the American War.

In the course of his speech at Aylesbury on Wednesday, Mr. Disraeli, referring to the American War, said:—With regard to the civil war in America, I would rather not say a word. But when it broke out I was dining at a certain London character—I think in Buckingham-street. Great anxiety was manifested to know what would happen in America, and I took the opportunity of saying—being obliged to give my opinion—that that war would be a very long war. The general idea was that it would be a very short war, and the American Minister of State himself was of that opinion three days. I expressed my opinion that it would be a long war, because the cause of that war had been for a long time in preparation. I therefore did not believe that it would be a short war, and the success of the war proved to me that the first idea to short was. The emancipation of a race, the creation on the basis of a national independence, or the establishment of a great Empire—which can be the ideal for people to enter into war they must not be confounded with those comparatively small causes which have brought about the gorgeous pageantry of European wars in modern times. (Hear, hear.) When nations go to war to what they call recover a frontier, or enlarge an army, these are causes necessarily of a brief duration because their conduct is regulated or not, and the army which wants to be employed has either a sufficient number shot or promoted, and peace naturally takes place.

But the issues in the American war are vast and profound, and it is not to be supposed, when men enter into struggles of that kind, they will throw them aside like children tired of a new toy. I therefore have great hesitation in believing—I cannot bring myself to believe—that we are so near peace in America as is supposed. The fact is that there are occasions when the destinies of nations demand wars, when war is the only solution of difficulties which perplex the ordinary means of human wit; and the struggle in America is a war of this kind. I do not look upon the peace demonstrations that we have read in the newspapers, although some have accepted them as proofs that we are near a settlement, as anything than mere electioneering devices.

EMIGRATION.—Governor Morton has caused to be prepared and published a pamphlet setting forth the inducements and advantages offered by the United States, and especially by Indiana, as a home for emigrants. In his multitude of daily cares and perplexities he has not forgotten or neglected the interests of the State in this important particular. And that it may reach a most valuable and useful class of emigrants it has been translated into the German, and will be largely circulated in Europe wherever that language is spoken. Among the better class of Germans, as well as the lumbler, it will have a powerful effect, and do much towards giving us such emigration as shall not merely add to our population, but bring with it those sterling and solid characteristics for which that people are celebrated.—*Indianapolis State Journal.*

—"Brother Ignatius," the advocate of monasticism in the Church of England, purposes taking part in an approaching Church Congress in Bristol, and will defend the system of monasticism, to which he has attached himself, as being not only consistent with the articles and ritual of the Church of England, but as the most likely to consolidate and strengthen her missionary power.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. H. WRIGHT. D. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS

Can find at our old Stockstand a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bensal Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

Wholesale Drug Warehouse,

Jall-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, October 1, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States to the amount of forty millions ($40,000,000) of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six (6) per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five (5) years, and payable in twenty (20) years from November 1, 1864. Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty or the others for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium of the whole amount bid for by each bidder, must be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscriptions, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer, at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated depository at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or Bank receiving them, the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to this Depot. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14, as aforesaid. No offer not accompanied by its proper Certificate of Deposit will be considered. The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denomination of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. Registered Bonds of five thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department on final payment of instalments.

The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted. The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or Bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice or acceptance of offers, as follows:—

One-half on the 26th of October, and the balance (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit) on the 31st of October. The Bonds will bear interest from November 1. Interest on deposits from that date to November 1 will be paid by the Government in coin. One-half of the first instalment, or twenty-five per cent. of the accepted offer, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness;" but such certificates will be used in part payment of the first instalment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.

(Signed) W. P. FESSENDEN,

10-4-10t Secretary of the Treasury.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKS,

SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS,

OF ALL THE POPULAR STYLES,

Made in the best manner,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKS

Same variety,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

Above Willow.

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 903 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN HIS

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Consisting of

MOIRE ANTIQUES,

BONNET TAFFETAS,

COLORED TAFFETAS,

And POULT DE SOIES,

VELOUR OTTOMAN SILKS,

In all the NEW COLORS, with a well-assorted Stock of

WOOLLEN AND SILK

AND

WORSTED FABRICS.

J. M. H. feels pleasure in stating to the RETAIL TRADE that he has been fortunate in landing his importations at this date, when the cost is THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. LESS than that at which a large portion of Foreign Goods have been put upon the market this season. All of which will be sold at low or lower than the same goods can be bought elsewhere. 10-7-6t

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,

IN CHOICE DESIGNS,

AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-12-3t Above Willow.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our Immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most tasteful assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and Importations. Silk and Merino Skirts, all styles of Silk and Crinoline Braid Dresses; Netts cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Clasps and Belt Buttons; Cloth Mermaid and Silk Gloves; Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Ruches and Scarf Bordering, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, with Felt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles; Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Music Bindings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies, come one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONSTRETH, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-3

MUSLINS OF EVERY GRADE AT PRICES which we warrant as low, or lower, than they can possibly be bought. We are selling a good Shirting, 36 inches, for 25 cents per yard; a wider do., 40 cents; 4-4 wide, 50 cents. New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, &c., at lowest prices. All the best makes of Heavy and fine Sheetings in 4/4 yard wide, by yard, 2 yards, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, and 3 yards wide. Table Linens for $1 25 per yard; very fine Table Linens in great variety; Linen Sheetings, all qualities; Toweling, Nursey Diaper, Napkins, Shirting, and Pillow Linens, &c.

BLANKETS.—Our Blankets were bought last year. We are selling a good Blanket at $7 per pair; on the Blankets we can name the purchaser $5 per pair. Good Comfortables, $4. Marseilles Quilts, $5 50 each. We are selling very fine Marseilles Quilt, half now ready, $6; subject to discretion; from lying, for $7 at this is one of the greatest bargains we have sold. Green Baize and Flannels of all kinds. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh. 10-8-smth-3t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

FANCY AND PLAIN CASSIMERES,

FANCY AND MIXED COATINGS,

UNION CASHMERES, &c. &c. &c.,

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

10-12-3t Above Willow.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 903 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BRETTLES HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN. 10-7

BLACK SILKS

OF ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET

10-12-3t Above Willow.

BALMORAL SKIRTS

REDUCED TO $3·00.

ALL GRADES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

10-12-3t Above Willow.

MERINOES, POPLINS.

Reps, Epingalines, Clan Plaids,

Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,

Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.

Repellant Cloths,

Gloves, Linens, and White Goods,

Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings,

Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,

10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest Assortment ever offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,

MERINOES,

ALPACAS,

WOOL DE LAINES &c.,

VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS,

PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES,

PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,

REP AND FIGURED.

200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,

Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,

Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,

Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRESS GOODS.

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IMMENSE REDUCTION

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PRICES

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DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

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CONSISTING IN PART OF

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BLACK and FANCY SILKS,

SHAWLS, GLOVES,

LINENS, WHITE GOODS,

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LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,

REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

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CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6.

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CELEBRATED

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!

EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS, FREE OF CHARGE.

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No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,

(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)

NONE GENUINE UNLESS OUR NAME AND NUMBER IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.

EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.

OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 814 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8tf

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 36, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 152 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8 3m

WEDDINGS, PARTIES, AND FAMILIES furnished on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid. GEORGE T. RILEY,

10-8-6t No. 1115 RACE Street.

OLD WHEAT WHISKY.

150 cases pure old Wheat Whisky.

For sale by E. F. MIDDLETON,

10-11-6t* No. 5 N. FRONT Street.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID trusting any of the crew of the British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain Pool, from Liverpool, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the captain or consignees. THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., Agents.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

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FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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To Milliners, Dressmakers, Merchants, AND OTHERS:

We have just opened our

FALL STOCK

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CHOICE MILLINERY GOODS,

Of every description and variety, to which we invite attention. Our prices are as low as can be found in the city for first-class Goods.

A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.

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HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE,

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

N.W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets,

Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be found in this city, at moderate prices.

BERTH BLANKETS,

CRIB BLANKETS,

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BED BLANKETS, all Sizes.

To dealers we offer the best assortment of all the leading makes. (9-27-tuths-1m

Buy Early and Save the Advance.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA

Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,

N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,

At the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.

9-30-tuths-1m S. WELSH & CO.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-1m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 820 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,

ERMINE,

CHINCHILLA,

GERMAN FITCH,

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.)

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. may25-1y

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DIRECTORS.

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The Subscription Book to the above Company is now ready at the Banking House of Michael Thomas, No. 49 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, where the Directors will meet, and be happy to give any information concerning the same, &c.

Subscription $1 per share, the original price, and no assessments.

SAMUEL ALLEN, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1864. 10 11 6

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CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BUNTING, AND SILK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO,

SWORDS,

SASHES,

BELTS.

Together with a full assortment of

MILITARY GOODS.

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F. P. DUBOSQ & SON,

Manufacturers of

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F. P. DUBOSQ. W. H. DUBOSQ.

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Watches repaired and warranted. 9-24-1m

JAMES BARBER'S

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CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENT FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS.

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

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WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. ap19-3m

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COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,

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Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. ap19-3m

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PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates.

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BEEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

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CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT

HEATER,

WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT

THAN

ANY FURNACE IN USE.

COOKING RANGES

OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

REGISTERS

AND

VENTILATORS,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

9-29-tuths-3m No. 1136 MARKET STREET.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,

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STEPHEN T. SOUDER. jal-tf

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

B. G. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE.

Open to sales, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend to persons calls to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, &c.

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash advances allowed when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, October 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on

FRIDAY, October 14, 1864,

ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

FRIDAY, October 21, 1864,

ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

JAMES A. EKIN,

10-13-12t Colonel, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, Quartermaster-General's Office, HARRISBURG, Pa., October 3, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder (in accordance with act of Assembly, approved August 28, 1861, Section 9), at the State Arsenal, Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, commencing at 10 A. M., the following unserviceable ordnance and materials, the property of the State of Pennsylvania—

Two 6-pounders Brass Cannon, casting French, date 1793 to 1794; weight about 1200 pounds.

Eight 6-pounders Iron Cannon, casting of 1836 and 1837; weight about 8000 pounds.

One 24-pounder Iron Cannon, weight about 1500 pounds.

194 Gun Barrels (old casting), weight about 3000 pounds.

4 Gun carriage Axles, weight about 400 pounds.

do Tires, do 1000 pounds.

do Hub-rings, do 200 pounds.

do Strap-iron, do 311 pounds.

Scrap iron, weight about 3000 pounds.

The above will be sold in lots for cash.

Payments to be made in national or State currency or solvent banks, and the articles purchased must be removed with 48 hours after, and will be at buyer's risk and removal.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Quartermaster-General of Penna.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:—

MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 13, 1864.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864.

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A EKIN,

10-8-10tN Colonel in charge First Division Quartermaster General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Corrals, near the Observatory, in the City of Washington, on WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1864, a lot of

MULES,

condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,

10-7-13t Depot of Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, October 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of TUESDAY, 18th instant, for the execution of the proposed extension of the Capitol Building.

Security to one-fourth of the amount of the work will be required, and each bidder must accompany his proposal with the names of his securities.

Plans of the extension can be seen at this office, where specifications can also be had on application.

Bids must be addressed "Proposals for extension of Capitol."

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.

JAMES P. BARR, Sur. General.

10-7-13t HENRY D. MOORE, State Treas.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, October 8, 1864.

Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the first day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., Five Hundred Reams of Paper.

The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 18½ inches, to weigh 76 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom, and both sides of each page.

Samples of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the Office of the Inspector in charge of the Navy Yard at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau. 10-8-10t

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINN

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864.

THE PRISON OF LA ROQUETTE.

From Sunday's Morning Journal.

The recent trial of Greco and his accomplices for the attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, and the curious details connected with it in the House of Commons, have induced me to commit to paper some account of a visit I paid two or three years ago to the Sanctuary of Paris, when engaged in some investigation into the working of the continental system of punishing criminals.

When you stand in the Rastia square, near the column of July, you can see a narrow street of poor appearance branching off to the northeast from the broad, macadamized road that runs through the Faubourg St. Antoine to the Barriere de Trone. It is the Rue de la Roquette. The whole character of this street differs greatly from that of the other streets which intersect this faubourg, which has been so celebrated in every Parisian revolution. In it more solitary and quiet the shops, cafes, and ateliers disappear before you reach the point where the street crosses the new Boulevard Prince Eugene, and then its appearance grows more poverty-stricken and dirty with every step. The depth of footpath leaves off, the pavement becomes irregular, and the tall Parisian houses are dwarfed down to small one-storied hut fungs.

A little way farther on, and the great, brilliant, noisy Paris has disappeared. You find yourself all at once at the furthest extremity of the faubourg. The change is the more sudden because the Rue de la Roquette is hardly more than a mile in length. On the other side of the Boulevard Prince Eugene the character of the street becomes perfectly so unchilly. Gravestones, crosses, pictures representing death and the grave, cypress shrubs, wreaths of ivy and immortelles, form the only display on the ground-floor of the poor houses. The foreigner who walks along the street for the first time can no longer be in doubt—the Rasia Roquette must lead to a cemetery. And such is the case: it runs in a straight line to Pere la Chaise, the celebrated Parisian cemetery.

But it also runs past another place of burial, which probably very few of the many thousands who walk along the streets to Pere la Chaise know of notice. Shortly before the street crosses the external boulevard, two colossal buildings of gloomy, uncomfortable aspect rise on either side of it. They look half prisons, half fortresses, and lofty walls run all around them. At the corners and over the entrance gates the lofty walls are crowned with turrets, and above the interior we see the gable-ends of colossal buildings, which on the left side of the street are in the shape of a star. What is the purpose of these two dark buildings? The one on the left is the prison for youthful criminals from the age of six to twenty years. It is the only Parisian prison which has a thoroughly inhuman character; for in its courts and cells the silent system is carried out with the most extreme severity.

The building on the right is only terrible through the persons who are confined in it and the fate that awaits them; inside it prevails the humane mode of treatment which I found in all French prisons, and which never exceeds the purpose of the imprisonment. It is the prison of the convicts and those condemned to death, the place of deposit for the scum of the population of Paris, who will be removed to the Isarne or Cayenne—or until they mount the guillotine. From this prison there are only two modes of release, the most terrible in human life—the galleys, and death by the executioner's hand. The prison is called after the street that runs past its grated front gate. It is known as the Prison de la Roquette, and is of but recent origin, as it was built in 1851.

Twenty yards from the entrance gate, still on the left-hand side of the street, the pedestrian notices five larger stones of a bright color in the pavement. They form a large square, with the fifth stone in the centre, at the point where the diagonals of the square intersect each other. These five insignificant stones mark the most awful spot in Paris—they are the embodiment of fearful reminiscences dating back to the last century. These reminiscences drip with blood, pain, and tears. In a word, we are standing here on the spot where the guillotine is erected at every execution in Paris.

After this terrible instrument had visited in the last century the Place de la Greve, the Place de St. Antoine, the Place de la Revolution, now called La Concorde, and wandered during the first half of our century round the barriers of Paris, it finally found a permanent station here ten years ago. But it rises from the earth only during the darkness of night, and disappears again after earliest dawn. The guillotine performs its terrible task ere the sun rises above the clumps of trees in the Bois de Boulogne. The awful instrument seems ashamed of its existence in our century, which has justly been christened that of civilization, of humanity. Or are these ashamed who pronounce sentence of death on their brothers in this age of enlightenment?

This is the present place of execution for Paris and the Department of the Seine. The condemned man either spends his last night on earth in the condemned cells in the rear of the prison, to which I shall presently conduct the reader, or is brought from the prison in which he has been confined a few minutes before his execution into the front yard of La Roquette, and delivered to the executioner.

I rang the bell at the grated iron gate, which opens into the line de la Roquette. The gate, and the small yard into which I could look, seemed so stern, while, outside, the earth was filled with flowers and sunshine. The gloomy gate opened. Turcos in Arab dress and bright-hued turbans received me, and led me to the grefher. I showed him my order, addressed by the police prefect to all the prison directors in the Department of the Seine, to show me everything and give me every detail about their functions that their duty permitted.

The prefect's order also opened to me the La Roquette prison, to which it is very difficult to gain admission. The grefher rang a bell, and a prison official appeared. I requested for my guide one of the brigadiers who had watched Felice Orsini, the fanatical enemy of Napoleon, on the last night before he laid his head on the block. The grefher granted my wish, and the brigadier came.

"Did you watch Orsini on the night before his death?" I asked him.

"Yes, sir," the brigadier replied. "I was on guard several nights over Orsini and Pierri, and Rudio as well. As you will be aware, sir, they passed one-and-twenty days in La Roquette.

We went on. The first small yard was inclosed by a large, many-storied building, containing apartments for the officials, the guard-room, and the room of the executioner, who here receives the victim of the guillotine, which on this day the African soldiers, in their picturesque uniform, occupied. A second grated gate led into the main building of the prison, in which are the sleeping wards and workshops of the galley-slaves and convicts cast for transportation. The four sides of the three-storied building run round a large inner yard, a fountain of constantly flowing water occupying its centre. This large square is used as an exercising yard by the convicts, and the most dangerous criminals are allowed two hours for recreation in this prison.

De la Roquette contains, on the average, from eight to nine hundred prisoners, who are awaiting their removal to the galleys or abroad, and they follow each other in division when taking exercise. At the time when I visited the yard many of the prisoners were in it, walking and talking together just as they pleased. The La Roquette prison was blessedly ignorant of the "goose step," which renders the sole hour of recreation of the day wearisome and fatiguing, and which is found in most English prisons.

"How do you punish prisoners who are insubordinate?" I asked my companion as we walked among the groups of yesterday convicts.

"By stopping their hours of liberty, scant food, and, if necessary, removal of their bed, and locking up in a dark cell," he replied.

"No lashes?" I added.

The man stopped, and looked at me in amazement.

"Lashes!" he said—"lashes! I suppose you mean with a whip?"

"Yes, of course."

The brigadier was silent for a moment, but then continued—

"Sir," he exclaimed, "in France no man is flogged, not even a galley-slave. Are men flogged in your country? You must come from Russia, where the knout is used?"

"No, I am not a Russian, but an Englishman."

The brigadier looked at me in greater surprise. It seemed to him inexplicable that there could be another country besides Russia in Europe where men were flogged.

"Tell me," he repeated, "is it true that people are flogged in your country?"

"Oh yes," I answered—"I trust with a blush—our soldiers, sailors, and—carriers."

My worthy brigadier could not swallow this statement. Shaking his head, he muttered an "impossible" between his teeth, while we continued our walk.

We next entered the workshops of the convicts, which are on the different floors of the building. They were lofty, clean, and airy, but contained nothing remarkable beyond the convicts, who were occupied according to their ability or the trade they had previously carried on. Here bootmakers, tailors, leather-dressers, slipper-makers, blacksmiths, locksmiths, and carpenters work in separate shops up to the day when they are carried across the sea. But in these grey woollen jackets and trousers were the most dangerous ruffians to be met with. Every man of them had been convicted of robbery repeatedly, and many had been tried for murder, forgery, and highway robbery.

While we were talking the rush the different with he a my con was Pa on, relinquishing my attention to several brigadiers, the most frightful tales, in which robbery and poisoning, rape and murder, played a prominent part. I noticed a young, quiet-looking, well-made person of their twentieth year, with soft, regular features, and yet they had already polluted their hands with the most atrocious crimes, and soft, gray-haired men, on whose face the sufferings had made deep furrows—I saw eyes full of villany and cruelty, and foreheads on which Cain's brand had set its stamp. But why describe this long picture gallery of crime and evil countenances?

I felt uncomfortable when I passed their cells in passing, and even now, when I am writing a shudder of disgust and repugnance runs over me. But even these men are treated in the most humane way, even though they have only retained the form of men. They only worked from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and these twelve hours included two of rest. They had very excellent food, and meat three times a week—Thursday and Sunday. These hours of rest and those after 8 o'clock belonged to themselves, and they could employ the time as they pleased, in working, walking, or resting.

For this latter purpose La Roquette contained a rather extensive library, from which each convict was allowed to borrow one volume a week. I had a look at the library, in which a convict acted as librarian. The books I took down were of a literary, historical, or scientific nature; I noticed several books of travel and natural history, while those on religious subjects were rarer. At night the convicts are allowed to read in their sleeping cells till 10 o'clock. Each had a separate cell, with a prospect of the lofty wall which, as I have stated, forms an immense quadrangle round the prison. On walking with my brigadier along the galleries, and looking into some of the cells, I noticed that the iron bars were not close to the windows, but about half a foot away from them. On thrusting out my head, I found that it was possible to carry on a conversation with the prisoner in the next cell, if he put out his head too. I remarked on this to my companion, and he replied—

"What is quite correct; and it takes place here every night from half-past nine till ten o'clock. This half hour before going to sleep is allowed the unhappy men for recreation. When the prison bell rings ten, the sentries posted at the wall frown them, as you can see, call out to put all lights out. Then the conversation is at an end."

This was certainly a contrast to some of the prisons which I inspected in Germany, where the sentries in the yards had orders to fire at the head of any prisoner thrust out of a window.

The central building in the large yard has a second passage leading to a smaller court. In the centre of it is a fountain surrounded by a grass-plot and trees. This yard is inclosed by buildings two stories high. It is very still and quiet here, and the contrast is the more remarkable if you have just come from the noise and confusion of the large yard, with its surrounding workshops. I too felt this contrast when I entered with my companion. I heard nothing but the plashing of the fountain falling into a large stone basin.

"For what is this yard used?" I asked the brigadier.

"It is the yard of the prisoners condemned to death."

I shuddered for a moment.

"The yard of those condemned to death," I repeated mechanically. "Here Orsini and Pierri saw for the last time the blue sky and green earth."

Though I had a horror of the fanatical deed of the two Italians, I could not overcome a feeling of melancholy when I thought of the last moments of these men, on whom the blue sky of the loveliest land in the world smiled at their birth.

"You were asking about Orsini and Pierri," my companion said; "this is the yard in which they spent a portion of the day."

I silently went along the walks of the little garden. The midday sun peeped in so gloriously from the azure sky, and the grass-plot was so exquisitely fresh. All around was silence; the water alone plashed in millions of silvery drops upon the stone.

"I will now show you the prisons of those condemned to death," said the brigadier.

He opened a heavy, iron-bound door, which opened from the building into the courtyard. We passed through it into a passage which ran around three sides of the yard inside. On to this passage opened a number of rooms, employed as a surgery, dissecting-room, a death-chamber, a consulting-room for the physicians, and other administrative purposes. The brigadier opened two adjoining rooms and I went in. I was in the prison of Orsini and Pierri during their twenty-one days' arrest in the Prison de la Roquette.

The rooms were not uncomfortable; they were spacious and lofty, and Orsini's had nearly a quadrangular shape. Pierri's room was longer by the breadth of the passages. The walls were washed with yellow ochre; the window, strongly guarded outside with iron bars, was rather large, and in the upper half of the wall. In the corner of each room stood an iron bedstead, while in the centre there was a small china stove. There was no furniture in the rooms but a few cane chairs. The door was boarded, and hence the rooms had nothing about them to reveal their awful destination.

"The rooms on this passage and on the second floor are occupied by the condemned men till they are led out to execution in front of the prison," the brigadier remarked. "At the present moment there is no one in La Roquette awaiting the guillotine. The rooms are not furnished till they are going to be occupied. Pierri was in the room on the left, Orsini in that on the right. You see that only a wall divides the two rooms. Rudio was on the upper floor."

"Were you often on night-watch with Orsini and Pierri, brigadier?" I asked.

"Seven times. I sat with Orsini on the night before his death."

"Are all the condemned men watched on the nights before their death?"

"All: you see the two chairs facing the bed. On one sits a turnkey, on the other a soldier, with their eyes fixed on the bed of the condemned man."

"Were Orsini and Pierri cheerful and quiet during the time they were confined here?"

"Up to the last moment they were cheerful and even merry. When they spoke of the attempt they only regretted that it had failed. Pierri sang at times in his room the Marseillaise, or the song of the Girondists. Then he would sit for hours looking through the window at the sky, or talk with his sentry, or knock at the wall and shout to Orsini, who answered in the same way. They spent several hours every day in the garden, but of course separately. They did not see each other again till the morning of the last execution, in this passage, when they came out of their rooms. 'Bon soir, Orsini' exclaimed, 'where is Rudio?' Pierri laughed. 'I thought that we should have to take the walk alone,' he answered."

"And Orsini's last hours, brigadier? Did he sleep calmly?"

"Quite calmly for six hours. I did not notice that he woke once. At 4 o'clock he rose, breakfasted, and was quite cheerful. Beaumin alluded to the attempt, and again regretted that he had not succeeded. Then the priest came. Orsini's demeanor remained the same—firm, calm, and cheerful. At this very spot he saw Pierri again, as I just told you, and they saluted each other in the heartiest way. If you have no objection we will go on. I will show you the route by which they went to death. Or would you like to see Rudio's room? You know that he was pardoned by his wife's intercession, was transported to Cayenne, and escaped from there?"

"I know. I feel no interest in Rudio's room. Let us go, brigadier."

The official locked the doors of the two rooms again, and at the end of the passage we went up a small flight of wooden stairs. We found ourselves in the upper story, which was joined by the long passage, on both sides of which are the sleeping cells of the convicts, and which leads again to the front yard of the prison.

"They both came along here," my companion said, as we walked along the passage, "Pierri in front, Orsini three paces behind him, with the priest by his side. The whole way Pierri sang, in a loud, echoing voice, the song of the Girondists. Orsini did not sing; he only repeated at times the words 'Du calme.' Both looked haughty, and I might say, cheerful."

I could read quite plainly on my companion's face the feeling which the recollection even now aroused in him. He was silent for a moment.

"Continue, brigadier," I said, "continue."

"Well, both were handed over to the executioner in the small yard outside. He always waits in the front yard, and only enters the court of the condemned men when the prisoner refuses to walk or offers resistance."

"Did Orsini write the well-known letter to Napoleon?" I asked, as we walked on.

"That I cannot tell you," the companion said; "the director of the prison often remained a long time with the prisoners."

In the meanwhile we had reached the front yard of La Roquette.

"It was a grey winter's morning," the brigadier told me, ere I dismissed him, "not yet 9 o'clock. Outside, the whole faubourg had turned out, and, far as we could see, was head upon head. A loud weeping and sobbing was heard among the crowd when Orsini and Pierri ascended the scaffold. Pierri was still singing the chorus of the song of the Girondists:—'Mourir pour la patrie, mourir pour la patrie.' When we went up the steps Orsini shouted:—'Vive la France! vive l'Italie!' as he surveyed the crowd from the scaffold, ere he laid his head on the plank."

Once more I stood alone in front of the terrible gate of La Roquette, at the spot where the scaffold was erected, and as I walked up the street towards the Place de la Bastile, I caught myself involuntarily humming half aloud the "Marseillaise." Luckily there was no cocked-hat policeman at hand to overhear me.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

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For the Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Calculi, or Brick-dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Urinal Organs.

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In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the decline or change of life.

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In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "Male" or "Female," from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "Immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy, at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Life.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

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Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the medical profession of the locality, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Depot and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
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No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.

Physicians in attendance from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M., gratis. By Druggists generally. 1-14-1y

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12. Charles F. Read,	26. John W. Shenkle.

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,
CHAIRMAN.

9-4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

REMOVAL.

On and after SUNDAY, October 9, 1864, the Ticket Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be at the Passenger Depot, THIRTEENTH and MARKET STREETS, West Philadelphia, and the

PASSENGER TRAINS

WILL START FROM THE

WEST PHILADELPHIA STATION,

AS FOLLOWS:—

Mail Train, at	8:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at	10:00 "
Fast Line, at	11:45 "
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation, at	2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation, at	4:00 "
Paoli Train, at	6:00 "
Erie Express, at	8:00 "
Philadelphia Express, at	10:45 "

AND ARRIVE:—

Erie Express, at	4:00 A. M.
Philadelphia Express, at	7:40 "
Paoli Accommodation, at	8:20 "
Parkesburg Accommodation, No. 1, at	8:55 "
Fast Line, at	10:20 "
Lancaster Train, at	12:35 P. M.
Parkesburg, No. 2, at	5:00 "
Mail Train, at	7:30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation, at	11:00 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily.
Erie Express leaves daily, except Saturdays.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Depot at the Corner of Eleventh and Market Streets will be closed after SATURDAY, 15th instant.

G. C. FRANCISCUS,
SUPT. PHILADELPHIA DIVISION, PA. R. R.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1864. 10-12-6t

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

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MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c.
JOSES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and ASSELL Streets,
Second building below Spruce.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se9-3m

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
16-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF.

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-6m] opposite State House.

COUSTT'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTT.

ESTATE OF ANDREW COMSTOCK, M.D., deceased.

Letters Testamentary upon the estate of ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, without delay, to J. SMITH HARRIS, Executor, No. 711 S. FOURTH Street. Or to his Attorney, DAVID M. HAMBLETON, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. 9 15-6t*

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-10 No. 1027 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

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We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.

The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repair. JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Carpenters or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Mechanics having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Whittemore's" Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for sale cheap, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
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MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a Soldier and Sailor, Navy Yards, and on board United States ships of war, on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the Army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid when entitled to.
Next quarter receive Eight Months' Pay.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
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se8-tf C. G. MCCARTY,
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FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furlough, wanting SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
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Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition; no other house in the country exhibiting the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

WHEN WILL THE PEOPLE BE WISE?

Thousands and thousands of victims are spent yearly, and hundreds and thousands of the best men and women of America daily in pain, and die, and die a premature grave, with the awful effects of Dyspepsia. They try this physician, and that physician, but find that no relief, no cure—and the very few of them they have gone to that know from whence to receive it, they say to the sick and the afflicted on the day of the wonderful cures of Dyspepsia made by

DR. WISHART'S

ORIGINAL AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

Go down to and western Philadelphia, City and hear their testimony. Many of these lives saved from the very jaws of death who are living and well.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—

1st. A constant pain or weakness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Dizziness and nausea.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Illness and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with gripings.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affections and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Numbness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box, thirty cents, free of charge, at receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. Wishart: Twelve to add my testimony to the hundreds you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of Asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for three years I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this free and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

ISAAC HELLERMAN.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

This is to certify that I suffered for ten years with that dreadful complaint, called dyspepsia. I suffered much pain and distress, with sickness and depression of spirits. I was treated by eight different physicians for my complaints, and at times was much better, but then my old diseases, dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful realities, and my whole system was fast wasting away. In this sick and debilitated state, I was handed a circular of Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my sufferings, and I determined to place myself under the Doctor's care, and take his remedies.

As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine, I began to get better, and in 3 continued three months, at which time I was perfectly cured of all my complaints, and perfectly restored to health; I am to-day a well man. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medicines. May God bless you and preserve your truly useful life for many years. I would say to every sick person who was suffering as I was that my residence is No. 189 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to cure.

F. H. ALLES.

Dr. Wishart's Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Kennels, do certify that I was sick with dyspepsia for two years; I was very sick at the pit of my stomach, with pain in my breast, side, back and head, with dizziness and staggering in walking, with great weakness and general debility. I employed, in that time, seven eminent physicians, and they differed in their opinion of my disease; some thought I had one disease, and some another, but I was all the time getting worse and worse, until I became so low that my wife would have to feed me for weeks together. While in this dreadful condition, I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment for Dyspepsia, and at the present time I am perfectly well, and have gained in flesh twenty-four pounds, and can work and attend to my business as well as any person in Pennsylvania, and I am satisfied it is a perfect cure. Dr. Wishart, you can publish my case if you see proper, as I want to bear testimony to the great power your medicine has to cure Dyspepsia. All persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write.

MOSES KOMMIS,
Seven Hill Farm, Schuylkill county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of these were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach, so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ANGELL,
Overseer of Woollens for Woodsetting Company's Woollen Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Lynch, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing, but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a continued noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 70 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, as I feel it my duty to do all the good I can in this distressing calamity.

JOHN LYNCH,
No. 1041 Frankford street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would come at the stomach, and great pain in my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great weakness, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for this disease any payment was (if ever), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 1037, Second street, Philadelphia.
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for many years with dyspepsia, but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and counsel, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and ultimately I was two weeks at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on many months in misery, scarcely sleeping and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not what it was, or how small a quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meats or vegetables, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit. Being persuaded by a friend to call on Dr. Wishart, and get a box of his Dyspepsia Pills, I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I was a great sufferer with dyspepsia for seven years. Everything I ate filled me with wind and dreadful pain; and my life was one of great suffering. I was so much addicted that if I drank a glass of water, it would soon return back in a heated condition. I applied to every kind of medicine and treatment, but all to no purpose. I saw your advertisement in the leader of a great cure your great American Dyspepsia Pills had made. I went to your store and purchased a box, and commenced to use them, and I do thank God that day I am a well man, and can eat three meals per day. I have sent a number of persons after your pills, and I gave a young man that was suffering with dyspepsia in my neighborhood eight of your pills, and they cured him entirely. You may refer to me if you are proper.

JACOB HIGHLEY,
Kennedyville, Kent county, Del.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

READ WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS.

No. 1028 OLIVE Street,
Philadelphia, January 2nd, 1864.

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the